Let us, one and all, to the post of duty, and THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE, if we are true to the trasts reposed in us. If we EARNESTLY RE-SOLVE TO TRIUMPH, then WE SHALL TRI-tor was employed in landing his articlery and giv-

From the Globe. Jealousy, Ingratitude and Treachery of Gen. Harrison.

The instance of cruel injustice committed by HARRISON in throwing the pall of his report over the name of Col. JOHN MILLER, who led, what HARRISON and his friends now call the most brilllant sortie in our military annals, was noticed in a recent number of our paper. HARRISON, but a few days before, had quarrelled with Col. MILLER, and has yet unappeased resentment was supposed by Col. MILLER and his friends to have induced the General to omit, in the first recital of the names of the gallant officers who performed the glorious achivement, that of the leader of the forlow hope, to whose personal courage and skillful and judicious conduct of the action left entirely to his discretion, its success is attributable. But the case of deliberate perfidy, to which we would now invite attention, blighting the laurels won by a stripping in his army, no temporary excitement can be even supposed to lend the slightest mitigation. Cold selishness, enduring for twenty-six years, characterizes the yet unrepaired wrong. The injured offied manhood, to serve Harrison in his Tippecanoe campaign. On the bloody night of the surprise, he acted as the aid of Boyd, the Commander of the fourth regiment; and all know and admit that to the admirable skill and firmness with which this body of men were made like a rampart to cover the camp, and the broken militia, Harrison and his grmy owe their deliverance from total destruction. same young hero, whose voice and bearing, amidst the darkness and dismay of Tippecanoc, inspired with invincible courage the veterans to whom he bore the orders of their Colonel, was conspicuous again in that glorious sortic at Fort Meigs, which gave some light to the day which the butchery or captivity of the whole corps of Kentuckians under Colonel Dudley had clouded with disaster. Under Miller, he led a company of forty men to the assault of the batteries, which were carried. And there he left his whole command, but fourteen men, who alone survived to return with him to the fort. But his greatest service was that at Sandusky; and it was for this that the General requited him with that artfully practised wrong, which, from the noble nature of the injured party, and the insidious hypocrisy of his cunning adversary, has, up to this hour, been shrouded in mystery is our purpose now to dissipate the obscurity, by authentic and long suppressed documents.

It is proper to give a brief view of the state of things, out of which the secret history which we propose to open up, grew, that the partially known and the concealed facts may shed their light on each

The reader should look to the map, and take ; comprehensive view (with a knowledge of the deeigns of both sides) of the scene of action of the whole campaign, which the victory obtained by Croghan at Sandusky so gloriously opened, and which the battle fought by Col. Johnson on the

Thunes as brilliontly closed, Armstrong, the Secretary of War, had overruled Harrison's idea of carrying the invasion of Canada around the head of the lakes. His plan was to obtain command of the lake by a mival victory, and carry our army into Causda by transports built for the purpose. The fleet to contend for the mastery with the English, was prepared near trie, under Perry. The transports were built by Jesup, at Cleveland, and Harrison, whose duty it was to cover, with his force, these preparations, took pos at Senera. The take beans rike a now into Crito from Erie, in Pennsylvania, to Sandusky bay .-Sandasky is at the western end of the arch-lirie at the eastern extremity-Cleveland is a point on the arch between the two. The British force was on the opposite side of the lake from Saudusky bay. Harrison, with his army, was at a consider able distance from the bay, up the Sandusky river -Croghan at the post of Lower Sandusky, being no miles mearer the leve. The abject of the British was to destroy the preparations for invasion on the lake shores, and open the whole sweep of its arch in Ohio to the depredations of the Indi ans supported by the British fleet and sustained by land forces as a rallying point in their incursions. To relieve himself fro m Harrison's force which he did not doubt would be employed to covor Cleveland, Proctor made a feint of besieging Meigs a second time. This, he supposed, would withdraw Harrison from Sensea westward, to succor Fort Meigs, and leave his designs upor the boats and stores at Cleveland, and the fleet at Erie, unobstructed. Harrison did not march to the relief of Port Meirs. Proctor then came down the bay to Sandus'cy, in the prosecution of his real objest. Harrison no sooner heard of his approach, than he ordered Croshan to burn his fort treat, and he had all his own provisions and preparations for the Canada campaign piled for a conflagration, and a retreat into the interior as soon as Croghan joined him. Proctor would thus have obtained, from the fears of Harrison, what his feint on Fort Meigs was intended to effect, by provoking his valor, had not Croghan's courage disoppointed Proctor and saved Harrison. Armstrong, then Secretary, thus sums up, in his notices of the war, the conduct of Harrison at this point of time:

"Having on the 29th, sufficiently assured him self with regard to the number and equipment of Proctor's force, and suspecting that this formidable array might be directed against his own entrenched camp at Seneca : he at once determined 'to collect and destroy his surp'us stores, abandon his present position and make good a retreat to Upper Sandasky, leaving to the fate that might await settlements on the southern shore of the Lake; the boats built and stores collected at Cleveband; and Perry's fleet, then fitting out and nearly could not but perceive that a mere presumption of danger to his own camp, would not justify the abundanment of Croghan's detachment, without some effort on his part, to extend to it the eventual security he sought for himself. On this point, however, the General's sense of duty was soon entished; forgetting alike the admonition contained ia his first order to Croghan, " not to hazard a retreat in the face of an Indian investment," and the fact, now perfectly known to himself that such investment did exist; be despatched to that officer a second order, for "an immediate retreat" at the whole continuance of the canonade, for the all hazards; indicating the route by which he was safety of the garrison, and which more than once to make it, but taking no step to corer, or other-And, as if the task wise sustain the movement. thus imposed was not in itself sufficiently perilous, he farther prescribed, that the garrison, instead of employing all possible means to mask the opera- my reputation as an officer had I fallen on that tion, should begin " by setting five to their stores and barracks," and thus virtually announce their intention to the surrounding enemy.

"Fortunately, the great disposer of the events

of this world, not unfrequently converts evil into good, and folly into wisdom. On the present ocession, we have seen, that by the first order given to Croghan, he was assigned to the defence of a post, which, in the General's opinion, 'coal | not ertions or skill of theirs, is to be ascribed his debe sare!,' and at the same time, forbidden to reuntenable post, and make good a retreat of nine uing on in such an exposition of the affair as made miles, through a continuous forest filled with savages, without aid or support of any kin !."

The circumstances connected with Croghan's refusal to obey the order to burn and retreat, are told for the first time truly in his letter, which we now publish. The result is forcibly told by the tary, Armstrong, in the following passage:

prepare for the contest before us. It will be a close out of the defence of sunone in this State, but it may be decided in favor of actual experiment of the relative force and fortune dusky as to induce the belief in any one that its of his antagonist and himse f.

"White this negotiation was in progress, Procing it a position in aid of his gun-boats; from which on the delivery of Croghan's answer, a heavy fire was opened and continued on the fort, with little if any intermission during the night. At daybreak, a second battery of three six pounders was estab-lished within two hundred and fifty yards of the picket; and about four o'clock, P. M. it was found that the whole fire of the British cannon, was concentrated on the northwest corner of the fort-a circumstance, sufficiently indicating the point and species of attack meditated upon it. Major Croghan, accordingly, hastened to employ such means as he possessed to strengthen the menaced angle, and had barely executed his purpose, when the enemy, (covering himself with smoke) was seen rapidly advancing, and but a few paces distant from the pickets. A general and well directed fire of musketry from the garrison, which immediately followed this discovery, had the effect of checking his progress and considerably disturbing his order; but the latter being speedily restored, the movement was resumed, and the ditch reached and occapied by the head of the column. It was at this critical moment, that Croghan's single piece of arillery, charged with grape-shot, and so placed as ade the assailants, opened its fire, and with such effect, that in a few nanutes, the combat was virtually ended and the battle won. Most of the enemy who had entered the ditch, were killed or wounded; and such of them as were less advanced and able to fly, sought safety in the neighboring woods-carrying with them no dispositish to renew the attack, and strongly impressing their Indian alies with their own panis. Froctor now saw, that all attempts to rally the fugitives were hope-less, and that to avoid a greater calamity,* his most prudent course would be, to re-embark what could be collected of his force, red and white, and return immediate'y to Malden.

We now come to the unpublished history con-nected with this event. It will explain why the results of this victory were carefully kept out of view at the time-why CROGHAN consented to have his motives for disobeying his orders misrep-resented, and Harrison's conduct in giving them vindicated-and why HARRISON'S so persever-ingly falsified the truth of history in the accounts given by him of this particular transaction, in the two works prepared under his own eye; the first published by McAffe the second by Dawson.

In bringing forward Col. Chroghan's letters up on this subject, it is proper to state that they were given to us by a gentlemen of high standing in Ohio she without any communication with Col. Crohang upon the subject, submitted them to us for the The facts that these letters were called or by a committee of gentlemen at H heeling the friends of HARRISON—that Col Croghan expressed his wilingness to give them to the public by re-ferring the committee to Gen. Harrison for the corespondence—that this committee, after having had e to communicate with Gen. Harrison, pub ished letter as Croghan's whi h the late correspondence etween Harrison and Crogban shows was not his, but one which his self-sacrificing patriotism permitted Parrison to shape, to the exigencies of the time at which it was published—that Harrison's aid, Col. To 'd, now conducting a press notoriousset up as the immediate organ of Harrison, de lared in reference to the call by the committee for the correspondence in regard to the contested question of the defence of Fort Stephenson, that was no "such corlected ques inn" - "that history and Col. Crophen's own letter at the day, have placed the subject beyond the necessity of further elucidation" - all the facts, connected with the consideration that if what is said in behalf of farrison in regard to the call of his own friends for correspondence, be true the correspondence parties and to the public, that the issue made by Col. Todd's declaration should be tested. We do not publish what purports to be the replies of Paron, in the copies which we have in our hands, ecause the lastory referred to by Col. Todd as true, is condemned in the letters purporting to be Harrison's as erroneous. Harrison must therefore deny the authenticity of these letters, or the authority of his friend, Col. Todd, to make the statement

We shall await, then, some intimation on the rt of Gen. Harrison or his friends, touching this bject-some recognition of the letters in puted to him, coupled with an expression of a willingness that they may meet the "pullic eye." In that contingency we shall with alacrity present them in the columns of the Globe, in their proper connec-

From the contents of Col. Croghan's letters, will be perceived that not a fact stated by him is controverted. It was alone upon the admission of the truth of his statements that the mod of correcting the original misrepresentation was re fered to the decision of mutal friends.

COL. CROGHAN'S LETTERS TO GEN-ERAL HARRISON.

RED Hook, July, 1st 1818.

Sin: Could I calculate on seeing you within any reasonable time, this letter would not be written; but as there is no prospect of this I deem it therefore, most proper in this way to state to you with candor, that reports, or rather statements, have been made to me of such a nature, and from source so direct and apparently so authentic, as to cause me to be situte in the language I should bear towards you; and which will, unless positively deyou, call from me such contradiction as would be extremely unpleasant to me, and per-

haps, mortifying to you. It is stated that you revised and corrected the work entitled " War in the West," (of which Me-Afee is the ostensible author,) preparatory to its going to press, thus giving your sanction and authority to the publication of a statement in relation to the defence of Lower Sandusky, most positively incorrect, and which you at the time knew to be in ready for service, at Presque Isle. But though direct contradiction of the language which you held willing and prepared to make these sacrifices, he in the Camp of Seneca during the hombardment of Sandes ty by the enemy. "General Harrison," says the author, "discovering from the fire of the enemy that he had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression on the works, felt no apprehension for the safety of the garrison well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that without forming a breach, every attempt at esclade could be successfully repelled by the garrison," or words to this an ount—a statement as void of truth as possible, as you very well know recollecting as you must your uneasiness, during wrang from you this strong language of censure of my conduct. "I wash my hands of it-the blood he on his own head"—'auguage which you had no right to use, and which would have danned

I am informed that very lately, at a dinner in Philadelphia, when the subject of the defence of Sandus'vy was brought up you expressed yourself in substance thus. The officers and so diers of that garrison are not so deserving of distinction for its defence as it is generaly thought to the blindme says my informant and others at the table, express an astonishment that the merits of the defence of the Sandusky had been so far overrated,

*A fear that Harrison would quit his camp at Seneca. and pounce upon him in his then crippled state. It is worths of notice, that of these two commanders, (always the terror of each other,) one, was new actual! first from his supposed pursuer; while the other waited only the ar-"In making this selection, the young and gallant rival of Crogban did not hesitate; and to the demand of a not flight to Fort Me.ge.

substantially, that the defence of his post was a tion ever take placer or have you ever expressed garrison received warmer plaudits than it was de-And in asking this may I at the same serving of? time require of you an equally candid denial or admission of the statement of your having revised the work of which McAfee is the ostensible author? If it is made to appear from your answer that my informants have reported falsely, they shall know it in their corfesion and cost latif on the other hand there is an affirmation on your part of the truth of their statement, I will immediately take it upon myself to correct the false impression you nay have created. I will be in New York until the 1st of October next, to which place I beg that your answer may be directed.

I have the honor to be, your humble servant,

Cincinnati, Chio.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1818. DEAR SIR: The language of my letter, although warm, was but the expression of my feelings at the time; for I had then scarce a doubt of your hostility towards me, by such an extraordinary chain of coincident circumstances were the reports in proof thereof brought before me. With every deire to address you as from the long friendship that has existed between us you had a right to expect, I was unable to express myself as I wished, for at each attempt at more dispassionate manner, I became yet more warm at the idea of having so mistaken your character. Nor will you be surprised at this, when informed of the manner in which it was produced. In the first place, I was never satisfied with your report of the affair of Sandusky You emogized individual gallantry alone, without an attempt at placing the facts before the Government in the important light they merited-thus doing an injury to myself and to others concerned; however, this neglect I found an excuse for at the time: the exasperated state of public feeling, unjustly directed against yourse f, rendering it more proper, for a time at least, such facts should be withheld as would tend the further to increase the reputation of the affair. Secondly, When I heard, for more than two years, officers declare that you were inimical to me, (at the same time giving in-stances in proof,) a book appeared in Kentucky, highly corroborative of these declarations, for in this book (on which it is said you had passed your approbation whilst yet in manuscript) a statement given of the affair at Sandusky, calculated most comp'etely to lessen its reputation in the opinion of the public. Lastly. When in a degree exasperated at the false coloring given to the affair of Sandusky in the book above referred to, while revolving in my mind a conjecture of the real state of your feelings towards me, I accidentally met with a stranger who recited to me a conversation he had recently held with you, that places the fact of your nostility beyond a question. The conversation here alluded to was expressed at length in my last let-ter, and to it I might have added another fact which had its place in the chain of connection that you presented to this stronger-McAfee's History and may say vouched for its correctness, as it was given to him after he had avowed his in ention of riting an account of the war. I might here relate many other facts of like in portance to this chain of singular coincidents; but I deem it will readily appear from those I have already stated, that I was s'ow to believe you capable of improper feeling, and that the warmth of which you conp'ain was the consequence of anwillingness on my port to trouble you with a recital of the various reports I had heard, until at last they assumed so positive a character as to impress me with almost an entire conviction of their truth.

I may offer these particulars in excuse for the tone and language of my letter; but they do not cause me the less to regret having betrayed such warnith. You had a right to expect other treat-ment; and I do not he sitate to say that I have

wronged your friendship.

Your letter hears with it all the satisfaction that on could give, or that I can ask. You have desied, in emphatic terms, the truth of the statements that have been made to me, and of course stand acquitted of every charge of improper feelings published, I will offer to the publisher an impartial detail of facts in relation to the affair of Sandusky, as a duty which I owe to those brave men who are injured in the statement now before the world; but in whatever I may say no personal allusion shall be made to yourself, if they can be avoided. Although I no longer harbor a chought of your having ever wilfully injured us, of your having at any time stated any thing with a view to detract from the n crits of the defence of Sandusky, I am very far, at the same time, from placing I used to do, the strongest reliance on the activty of your friendship for me. I once thought you anxious to seek an occasion to speak in praise of my services. I since find my mistake, and that your neglect of me has gone so far as to cause you to pass from under your eyes a work containing an incorrect account of an affair on which my reputation as a soldier greatly depended, when it was fully in your power to have given it the necessary corrections. Feeling as I do that I have striven a great deal in your behalf, and aware that you were conscious of my having at one time rendered you a very signal service, I am surprised, perhaps mortified, that you should have neglected the very favorable opportunity that was offered to you of acknowledging the obligation, by generously publishing to the world a full account of every transaction in relation to the defence of Sandusky. Such a course would not have left me among the number

of those who have given proof of mere personal courage, but would have ranked me on the roll of those who have rendered their country signal service while it would have exalted you as one superior to all selfish considerations, more anxious to render ustice to others than to claim it for yourself. I have been educated in the belief that candor was virtue ; I therefore address you in its utmost sin-I do not wish to hurt your feelings, but show you what my own are. I harbor not against you the most remote resentment. I am as willing now as I have ever been to speak in your favor, nor will I ever neglect an opportunity of doing jus-tice to your military worth and services. I am, very respectfully, yours, G. CROGHAN.

Gen. HARRISON, Cincinnati.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24, 1825.

Sin. I unwillingly renew our correspondence, which I had thought finally closed with my letter of the 13tl. August, 1818, and that I do so will be received by you as an evidence that my feelings towards you are at least not hostile, call to mind the particulars of our recent conversation at Washington City, and cannot therefore be surprised at my entering, without circumlocution, open the subject which then occupied us. Strict justice has never yet been done to the brave men defeated by a force of 150 men, of whom nothing who served with me at Lower Sundusky, and I require it for them at your hands It would be needless for me to point out in what particulars they have suffered; to you, at least, it should be enough to be referred to McAfee's History of the War in the West, and your own biography, recently pubness and folly of the enemy, more than to any ex- lished in Cincinnati. What is said in either of these feat and their safety; it is true they did very well or Sandusky in higher point of view before the books, calculated to place the transactions at Lowtreat in the face of an Indian incoment; and that by a second, he was ordered to abundant this from my army would have done. So, thus continfairs of that day? Your answer must be that of every other reader-nothing. I ask no more for myse'f, General Parcison, than I have a right to claim from every soldier who served under will answer, yes-more, much more. Lid I

reinstate you in the good opinion of the people and es without reading them, because I was told that it was necessary; wrote letters approving throughout your conduct, and subject to your corrections, without asking what they neight be, because I was assured by members of your family that you yourself believed that on my expressions in relation to you much depended. But of what I did for you, enough—of what you have done for me, there is nothing to be told. You have personally pledged yourself to correct any false impressions that may have been created by the publication of the two works above mentioned; in a word, to speak of all things in relation to the transactions in Sandusky as they deserve, We are told in McAfee's History, 'General Har-

rison, discovering from the fire of the enemy that he had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression upon the work, fe:t not a moment alarmed for the safety of the garrison, well know-ing that a breach could not be effected, and that without effecting a breach every attempt at escalade could be successfully repelled.' General Har-rison, is this the fact! Did you not, during the whole of the nombardment of thirty-six hours, evince more emotion than could have been induced by a belief that the garrison was not endangered? Did you not, in the extremity of your apprehensions, more than once cry out. 'The blood be on his own head-I wash my hands of it !' And was there one man of all your camp at Seneca (the gallant Wood excepted) who believed that without the most desperate resistance, the garrison could prevail against the attacks of the enemy? Answer these queries and fairly. I demand it of you as a If the statement in McAfee's book be corect then where is the merit of the defence of Sandusky? State candidly the facts without eulogium on any of us ; for each one who served there would be judged by his works. Tell to the world that, when you fell back on Seneca, leaving, as a gar-rison for Sandusky, but 150 men, the works of the place were measurably defenceless—that the pickets which connected the block houses were so oosely planted, that the efforts of a single man could pull many of them up-that there was no ditch about the work, nor any outward defence to oppose an assailing force—that but few entrenchng too's were left behind, and those unwillinglyand to all this, that there was spared to us scarce 40 rounds of musket cartidges per man, without a single prepared cartidge or one ounce of powder for the only piece of artillery in the place. Then state the appearance of the defences, on your com-ing down immediately after the defeat and flight of the enemy. The brave men who toiled there foring ten days and nights to put themselves in a posture of defence, are as much entitled to credit or it as they are deserving of praise for their galantry after the coming of the enemy.

Having e lrarged on these points as far as may e due to the truth, I would then have you speak of every other circumstance in relation to the affair of Sandusky (both anterior and subsequent) calcuated to place it in its proper light. Thave been told it already occupies its proper place—that every ry thing in relation to it is well understood and duappreciated. Can you join in any expression of his kind? Surely you cannot; for you know too well what was done on that frontier, and how much immediately around Sandusky, that has never come to light. If my services have been duly ap inted, then truly have I been resting too content preedly upon what I have done; for no public expression, conveying an assurance of the grateful sense in which my services are held, has ever yet reached me. You may say that I received a sword from the ladies of Chillicothe, and that I was also prevetted by the President : for the first I feel as a oldier ought to feel for a gift which he should orize as his life; as for the latter, I regard it as a thing of no value, and not to be considered, for prevets had been dealt out by the dozen, and of My name was once before Congress for a vote of thanks, and it was rejected as unworthy an expression of its approbation. When I was thus so flatteringly passed upon, was Congress, in your o-pinion, informed of all that I had done in the Northwest ? You will say that it was not. And when at a very recent period, too I was compelled I had expected every thing the reverse, had I not a right to believe that my claims to preference were considered but of the same rank with those f every other applicant for office? The world nows that there was a repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky, but what further does it know calculated to enhance it above the most trivial of fair of the war? Does it know that I disobeved your orders to abandon the place, and that this disobedience saved your army from a precipitate retreat, and perhaps the whole frontier incursions of a savage foe? A council of your general and field officers decided upon the proprity of falling back open Upper Sandusky; ever rrangement was made for a preciptate retreat, and the signal of departure was to be given at the moment of my joining. I care not. Your order was disobeyed, and you were thus saved from the of a retrogade step. The consequences

of the repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky were, as you have long known, more important than can be conceived by any one unacquainted with the topography of the section of our country under the position of the opposing forces. How you would have fared had I been captured, you on best conjecture; at all events, it did appear that, at the time, you believed the enemy than a match for you. And what would have been the consequences of your defeat. A smoking frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent What saved the boats and the immense stores concentrated at Cleaveland under the direction of Ma r, now General Jesup? What also prevented combined attack of land and naval forces upon the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, at a time when its destruction must have been certain? My disobedience of your orders-my subsequent defeat and repulse of the enemy at Sandusky. Gen. Proctor, on leaving Detroit in July, 1813, had no other object in view than the destruction of the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, and of the military stores and boots at Cleaveland. He blockaded Fort Meigs merely as a cover to his real intentions, and to afford him an opportunity of ascertaining what reinforcements were marching out, that h might be assured of the safety of Detroit during his absence. Satisfied of this, he left Fort Meigs with the force of at least 3,000 men (Indians included) in furtherance of the grand objects of the expedition. On reaching the point of crossing, at the entrance of Sandusky bar, his Indian force refused to go further on the lake without first taking the scalps and plunder at Fort Sandusky, General Proctor, from his own written statement, (now in your hands,) unwillingly indu'ged them. An attack was made-it failed-and with heavy loss .-The Indians deserted to a man, and thus an expedition, originally well planned, and fraught with deadly consequences to our cause, was completely was expected, and for whom nothing further it praise has been offered than was extracted from McAfee's History of the War in the West.

Respectfully, G. CROGHAN. Gen. W. H. HARRISON. Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, 8th Aug. 1825. DEAR Str: You will allow me to express sur-prise that no answer has been returned to my letter of the 24th May last; not even an acknowledgement of its receipt. That I wrote you was at your request. I had therefore every reason to flatter myself with a belief that I should hear from you Put neight I not ask for more at your hands? If without loss of time. I am fully decided upor you have one spark of grateful recollection, you having all the facts in relation to the transactions not at Lower Sandusky placed before the world; and Church, as a body, are deadly opposed to the prin- mont, relish the idea of paying their equal portions literally sacrifice myse'f to save you? Fid I not, will, therefore, unless something satisfactory b at a moment when the excitement against you shortly obtained from you, publish the letters which throughout the whole state of Ohio, amounting to have passed between us, that it may be at once general elemon, when there was almost mutiny in seen of what I complain, and with her much rause.

of battle, determined to do their part towards win- surrender, enforced by the usual memore of indis- and that the commanding officer had received for your very camp at Seneca, do every thing that you This is not offered as a threat-far from it-but to papers in the United States. Every particle of ning, in November next, a decisive democratic vic- criminate staughter in case of ref. sat, be answered such service such apparese. I id such conversa- and your friends required of me as necessary to show you that I am in earnest, and that I may be forced by you to have recourse to a most disagreea-

Yours, G. CROGHAN. To Gen. WM. H. HHRRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1825.

ceived this morning. Let your expose of the San- not always completely successful in their ardi dusky affair be as it may, my letters of the 24th struggles for our independence. Bonaparte May and 5th ult. cannot be withdrawn; to do so, self was sometimes held in check. Courage! were to admit their statements are incorrect .-Should the publication of Dawson's supplement be satisfactory, I will of course proceed no further in bable, indomitable, unterrified hearts of oak the matter; in truth, will be satisfied with much that no insolence can intimidate, no defeat hun less than is asked for in my letter of the 24th May; for I care not that the world should know how far I lent myself to serve the public, and save you.— shoulder the Democracy of Vermont have storm My letter of the 24th May was not written for the many contests more hopeless than this. They public eye, else it had been differently worded; it seen darker days than these. They have be was for yourself alone, and intended to operate upon your feelings of generosity, which, in relation greatly to my injury, and it was, therefore, that I Cheer up! If you have lost a portion this placed before you, in the strongest language of which I was capable, those facts which best calculated te operate upon the feelings I was desirous of calling into action. My letter of 8th August, which you have determined on construing into a threat of the most offensive character, was written with no other view than the one expressed. to prove to you that I was in earnest; for I had every reason to believe that without an occasional hint of the kind, you might, in your forgetfulness, let slip a third opportunity for rendering justice to those who fought at Sandusky.

G. CROGHAN.

Great towns for months before the election. On the of the election the federal bullies of this town was to the election of the election the federal bullies of this town was to the election of the election the federal bullies of this town was to the election of the election the federal bullies of this town was to the election of the election the federal bullies of this town was to the election the federal bullies of the election of the election the federal bullies of the election the election

To Gen. WM. H. HARRISON,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1825. DEAR SIR: I did not immediately answer your etter of the 24th October, because there appears no call for haste, and moreover I have been its receipt, occasionally unwell, and occupied more the election, and go out into others to election than usually in the business of my office. I willingly accede to the proposition made by you for referring the matter between us to some of our mutual friends, and will abide by their decision, pro- done with it. vided no contradiction be given by you to the statements contained in the letters which I shall offer in evidence. I thus reserve to myself the right of a rejoinder, if it is necessary. A correct copy of our correspondence will be immediately forwarded to General Jesup, to be laid before the Board. Yours, To Gen. W. H. HARRISON, G. CROGHAN.

Washington City.

The Spirit Of The Age.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1840.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, AGAINST THE POWER OF THE BANKS.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, MARTIN VAN BUREN,

For Vice President,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

VERMONT ELECTORAL TICKET.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY.

O. C. MERRILL, JONAS CLARK, JONATHAN JENNESS, DAVID P. NOYES, WILLIAM GATES

HEADS UP!

The democracy of Vermont have done nobly, They have, so far as heard from, held their own on the popular vote-all any man ever expected they would do. That, in these times of Bank oppression. is tantamout to a victory. The federalists have increased their majority to be sure. But what of that? It has always been known that they had by the federalists to carry the election. The the power to do it any time they chose, and the revolutionary pensioners were told that if they fact that they have now drawn out all the Harrison votes in the State, does not, in fact, make a Har- prive them of their pensions! rison gain. By no means. They have polled now their whole strength, which will show a DECREASE from their majority for Harrison in '36, and that the Chelsea Republican. An article which appear Federalism is on the wane in the State. Fortuitous ed in that paper of Aug. 27, headed "characte eircumstances and local considerations have proba- estic" renders it impossible that we should have bly conduced to decrease the democratic majority any intercourse with that paper hereafter. on joint ballot. Many towns, strong democratic towns, have fallen into the hands of the f deralists. some from negligence, and divisions on the part of our friends, some from unexpected action on the the whigs, not only have already received, but a part of our enemies and many from mere accident. As for instance, Sharon, Norwich, Stockbridge, &c. in this county, which have returned federal repre- been received in this city from England, by the sentatives as unexpectedly to the federalists as to late arrivals, establishing this fact beyond a doub

any idea with what they have to contend. Our son have we to doubt the course of large stock banks have kept the screws on the people to the last thread. They have literally screwed the peo- Harrison is identified with, and is supported, no ple on to the federal ticket. A concerted with- only by interested politicians, but by speculators drawal on their part, of from between one and ten stock-jobbers, bankers, &c. &c. millions of dollars from active circulation in the State, and as we firmly believe, a united opposition out and get rid of all their stocks, before another know that there are a very few democrats belong- will come, if whig bank and stock policy prevails. of dragging religion into politics, but simply that course, will be bound to pay their share with other what we have long thought the truth might be states that are deeply in debt. How will the states known. We have no doubt but that the Calvinist of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Verciples of democracy and that they oppose them de- of the immense debt owing by the states of Maryterminately and steadily. Their organ, the Ver- land, Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois. They must mont Chronicle, is one of the highest-toned federal of course, if the villainous plan succeeds. Each

influence is and always has been thrown age the democratic party.

Putting all these things together, we say the is a victory, that the democracy have mainta their ground so well as they have. They have the least cause to feel disheartened. No, n DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st August was rehave a noble band of undaunted, unbribed, us no oppression subdue. Heads up! Shoulde shoulder the Democracy of Vermont have stoo for years on the broad ground of equal right myself, had been dermant for twelve years, They will battle there forever. Onward the von will regain it next. Never fear !

HEADS UP!

It ? There probably never was an onset so de y and desperate made upon any town in the S as the one made by the federalists upon Pom and Barnard this year. Bank lawyers were ployed to abuse the former representatives of the on the ground all the day, using all their influe to defeat the democracy. This is conduct we er heard of before, and conduct that, in any of place than this, would cover the perpetrators v infamy and disgrace. If it has come to this, since people are to leave their own towns, on the da overawe and intimidate the freemen, why, then may as well submit to a monarchy at once,

BARNARD.

Never mind boys! Better luck next time. have to put up with a representative selected elec by the Aristocracy of Woodstock this year, but this year only. If any man had told us that th was a man in town who would have submitted such dictation, we should have called him a l Shame! shame! that a man with one drop of B nard blood in his veins should quietly submit have himself and his town insulted by bank pe foggers from Woodstock. So, then, Barnard m depend upon Woodstock for her representatives future-must she? We shall see.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We were obliged to neglect publishing dur the election, a large number of communicatio for want of room. Our friends will not feel the selves neglected.

As near as we can calculate, and we have phered pretty considerably close too, there will a small whig majority of members of the legis ture in Windsor county this year !

Don't be alarmed, boys! It is always the day est before day. We'll give the feds a back-hug

We invite attention to the communicati from New York city. It is from a mercantile ge tleman, and deserves consideration. We call the attention of the Democratic pape

in New England to the communication.

Read the correspondence between Gen. Harrise

and Croghan and see what you think of it.

It was little amusing to notice the means take ted the democratic ticket Van Buren would o

Ir PWe must decline a further exchange wi

NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1840.

Mr EDITOR-Sir : No doubt now remains the yet expecting more aid for their cause, in the shar of donations from abroad. Numerous letters has This is a subject freely spoken of in London, an We repeat, the democracy of the Mountain State represented there as a good stock-jobbing operanave done nobly. No man out of the State has tion. And even if we had not the facts, what rejobbers in a case of this kind? We know the We know that there is owned in Europe mor

State has caused a scarcity of money among the than 200 millions of dollars of American stocks farmers, rarely known, all of which has been charg. We know that the principal owners-the Messra ed to the Administration. Besides this, an incredi- Barings-are anxious, and consulted Mr Webste ble amount of federal speeches, such as Ogle's, when in England, upon the propriety of the Gen and papers such as the Log Cabin, have been scat- eral Government assuming all the debts of the tered through the State without money and without States, that he gave it a favorable oninion, that the price. The runners of the Banks have scoured the measure was advocated by Messrs. Webster, Clay State in droves. Capitalists have poured out their and other whigs, and if they could obtain the pow money like water. Federal merchants have given er, the assumption would be consummated. It lenity to such of their creditors as they could induce to vote the federal ticket by so doing, and when forward this as a principal argument, and no doub this could not be done, have sent hundreds of de- in fact, now remains, but it will be their policy.morrats to jail a few days before the election - A law of the kind would of course materially adthereby depriving them of the right of suffrage in vance the prices of all stocks, good, bad and intheir own town. Instance the town of Sharon .- different-and if it will have this tendency, what Democrats enough to have saved the town were better investment could English owners of the confined on the jail limits in Woodstock, by a Bank stocks make, than to subscribe liberally for that director of that town. We add to this an indis- party who will put a few millions of dollars in their criminate and settled war upon the Catholics of the pockets, that will enable them at any rate, to sell of the Calvinist Church. We say this while we crash should come, as they perfectly well know ing to that church, and we would not for the world But how must states which are almost entirely wantonly injure their feelings; not for the purpose clear of debt, look upon this measure. They of